



PUBLISHED DAILY & TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 14, 1881.

The Nihilists after years of constant labor that would have reduced more to their interest had it been spent in a better cause, have at last succeeded in their attempt to murder the Czar of Russia. But assassination is no remedy for despotism, nor for any other evil, and we fear the Czar's blood will be like dragon's teeth, from which will spring up calamities to the people of Russia from which even they have as yet been exempt. The Czar, too, was the most liberal ruler Russia ever had, for he set free all the serfs of his immense empire, was the defender of the Christians throughout the entire East, and had even inaugurated the establishment of a parliamentary form of government for his own dominions. The assassins do not pretend to have had any personal complaint against the Czar; it was with the system of government, and not with the man who represented it, that their grievance lay. But so far from liberating the government, their crime can have no other legitimate effect than to render it harsher than it was. And the people of Russia will not be the only sufferers, for all the other monarchial governments will see in the dead Czar the person of their own assassinated kings and emperors unless the licentiousness of so-called liberalism be checked, and will make common cause against popular government, and thus retard for many years the advance of true republicanism.

We regard as the veriest gabble all talk about the Virginia republicans holding aloof from the national republican party and setting up a party for themselves both in the House of Representatives and in their own State in case the administration enters into an alliance with General Mahone and bestows upon him the federal patronage of their State. There isn't a single man among them who would kick against such an alliance if it were made. On the contrary every one of them would hasten to make obedience to the General, gave his pardon for past opposition, and beg for his favor in the future. Of course we do not allude to the men who conscientiously believe in the professed principles of the republican party, but are content to sustain those principles by their votes, but to the office-holding and office-seeking republicans in Virginia, whose principles cool and warm according as their salaries increase or diminish, and of whom the true man of the party have no cause to be proud.

The old Grand project for buying the Danish West Indies has been resurrected. The good of the country demands that it be buried again as soon and as deep as possible. The limits of this country are as broad now as they can be, and should certainly not be extended beyond the bounds of the continent. There is land enough now to give a large farm to every man who wants one, and the seven millions thrown away for Alaska ought to satisfy the republican party, at least until the national debt shall have been curtailed a little more.

Now that the bargain and sale has been completed, and General Mahone has deserted his party, his people, his State and his section, and enlisted under the banner of Messrs. Conkling and Logan and the other ultra and bloody-thirsty radical enemies of the South and all things pertaining to it, we are a little curious to know whether the democratic readjusters will continue to render him their homage and sustain him with their votes.

The effort of the democrats to organize the Senate and transact the business for which a republican President convened them, is a "trip and twirl" affair and a "snap judgment," according to Mr. Conkling, but an attempt to delay that organization until it can be effected in the republican interest by a trick and bargain with General Mahone, is so worthy an object that this same Mr. Conkling devotes a portion of Sunday toward its accomplishment!

The negro convention to meet in Petersburg to-day will, it is supposed by those most familiar with negro character, either break up in a row, or else pass resolutions in favor of uniting with the Mahonites, and making common cause with them against the ninety odd thousand white democrats who voted for Hancock last November.

At Mrs. Garfield's reception last Saturday evening, Mrs. Blaine, who stood on her right, wore a brown sash that had silk passementerie and broad iridescent fringes. How beautiful this must have been, especially the "passementerie" and the "iridescent." Is there anything the matter with Mrs. B.?

MATT. CARPENTER'S FAITH.—Professor David Swing, in his sermon last Sunday, spoke feelingly of the late Senator Carpenter, and made this quotation from a letter received last September from the Senator: "Whoever will read Cicero's Twilight Speculations about duty and the Future Life, remembering that perhaps he was the fullest man of antiquity, the ripest scholar and student of the brightest period of Roman civilization, and remembering that came to civilization was a decline, and that Jesus belonged to an out-of-the-way people—a people apart from the high tides of human greatness—and then will read the Sermon on the Mount, I cannot comprehend how he can escape the conclusion that the difference is not one of degree, but of kind. That Jesus, surrounded as he was, could have promulgated a system of morals embodying all most valuable in the prior life of the world, and to which nineteen centuries of civilization have been unable to add a thought or impart an ornament is a fact not to be explained by any miracle."

Another heavy fall of snow occurred on Friday night and Saturday throughout the north-west. The fall varied from four to twelve inches, and drifting badly has again caused a serious blockade to railroad travel.

FROM WASHINGTON.
Special Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14, 1881.
The sole and absorbing topic of interest in Washington to-day is the contest now in progress in the Senate about the organization thereof. To it the assassination of the Czar and all other matters, even the re-nomination of Stanley Matthews to the Supreme Bench are subordinated, and it alone forms the basis of talk from the White House to the commonest corner proffer in the city. In anticipation of an interesting, if not exciting session, a large crowd assembled on the Senate side of the Capitol; so large that it filled the galleries and floor to repletion and overflowing them ran over with into all the corridors, jamming them so as to interrupt the passage of people who had business there. The crowd, too, was the least mixed, or rather had more prominent people in it than any that has assembled there for some time past, that on the floor in rear of the senators' seats being composed principally of ex-Senators and ex and present members of Congress, Governors of States and other well known people. As soon as the Senate was called to order, Mr. Pendleton called up his order for constituting the committee of the Senate, and addressed the Senate thereon, satisfactorily refuting the charges that the democrats were endeavoring to possess themselves of the Senate, which they were not entitled to do, and maintaining the assertion that simple means and low partisan gain, and that too only for a short time, the republicans had first, by a motion to lay over, then by a point of order, and last by a proposal that some democrats should pair with people who are not and who may never be Senators, delayed the organization of the Senate and consequently the transaction of the business for which the President convened them until the month of March was half gone. As soon as he had concluded, Mr. Allison moved to go into executive session, but withdrew it in order that Mr. Bayard might make some remarks. Mr. Bayard treated the proposition of the republicans to the organization of the Senate as a small affair; too small for a great party to undertake, and asserted that even if all the republicans had said about the motives that impelled the democrats in their desire to organize and proceed with the business before them were true, still republicans opposition would be without good and sufficient reason, for that they could change the organization in ten minutes whenever they had a majority of the members. But he said the democrats in their efforts to proceed with business were actuated by none of the motives ascribed to them by the republicans, and that as far as he was concerned, he had no conception of, nor had he heard any member on his side of the chamber say what possible advantage a speedy organization and consequent early adjournment of the Senate could be to the democrats when the only business before it was the confirmation of nominations of a republican President. At the conclusion of Mr. Bayard's speech, the motion to go into executive session was renewed, but defeated by a vote of 35 to 37. Messrs. Garland and Edmundson being paired and General Mahone voting with the republicans. His response to the call of his name was delayed a moment, during which complete silence prevailed, every ear in the vast assemblage being stretched to catch it, and when the "ay" came out, in a sharp, strident and distinctly audible tone, it was received with applause in the galleries, and with smiles on both sides of the chamber, while several of the republicans immediately around the General, particularly noticeable among whom were Mr. Ferry, whose eyes he had just laid the blue given to a gentleman whose wife he insulted, and Mr. Hill, the knight-errant from Colorado, made haste to grasp his hand and congratulate him on his entry into the republican fold. Mr. Conkling then took the floor, and is now delivering one of his characteristic speeches in opposition to an organization until all the vacancies among the republicans shall have been filled, which can not possibly be till toward the close of the week. Gen. Mahone's action to-day in voting with the republicans, while not unexpected, was rather surprising to many democratic senators, for many of them had refused to believe all they had seen about him in the newspapers, and had said from the first, that while he liked the authority his uncertainty had created for him, yet when the time came he would vote, as he had said he would, as a "democrat," a Southern man and as a Virginian. His vote therefore to them was rather unexpected. To others, however, it was not a matter of surprise. While a few democratic senators are rather pleased at the way he has voted, for the reason is one of them said, "that we now know where to find Mr. Mahone," others are sorry and regret his action. One remarking, "I would not have cast that vote to be President." The General with Mr. Conkling, had a long interview with the President this morning before the session of the Senate commenced. At the republican caucus, which was also held before the Senate met, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Hoar, Logan and Don Cameron, was appointed to hold a consultation with the General and find out what agreement would be made with him by which to secure his vote. The consultation was brought to a close by the meeting of the Senate before all the terms had been completed, and it is understood that the republicans will, after adjournment to-day, reconvene their caucus, to hear the report of the committee, and act upon it. The republicans in the committee had made General Mahone chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and put him on the Postoffice Committee.

Among the nominations sent to the Senate to-day by the President the following were the most important: Stanley Matthews to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; Don A. Pardo to be Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court for the 6th District, and J. W. Powell to be Director of the U. S. Geological Survey. Judge Pardo is an Ohio man, was a member of the President's regiment during the war, and was chiefly instrumental in defeating the nomination of Judge Killings.

Should the republicans gain possession of the Senate, as now seems probable, Rev. J. T. Rankin, of the Congressional Church, will be a candidate for the Chairmanship of that body, the place now held by Rev. Dr. Bullock. Senator Johnston has been requested to see what can be done about getting a son of Mr. J. A. Jeff, of Stafford county, Va., out of the army, as he enlisted when under the influence of liquor, and when utterly irresponsible for his action. The Senator is doing all he can in the matter.

A GIRL HIRES MEN TO MURDER HER LOVER.—A citizen of Camden county, N.C., writes under date of March 10: "I was riding along the road this morning on my way to my home when my attention was attracted by hearing groans, proceeding apparently from a pile of leaves in the weeds about ten feet from the road, and on going to see the cause of the groaning I found a man nearly dead. He was apparently between 30 and 35 years old. He lived for three hours after I discovered him. He told me he was attacked by three men, who were hired by a young lady and a mulatto man to murder him. Since his death I have learned that his name was M. D. Sykes and that he hailed from Elizabeth, N. J. Three letters from different young ladies were found in his pocket. One was from Miss Jennie Neale, of Philadelphia, and the others from Miss Katie Taylor and Miss Emma Taylor, of Portsmouth, Va. He was badly mangled, but seems to have fought bravely for his life. When found he had clutched in his hand a knife, the blade of which was about eight or nine inches long."

E. J. Turner, colored, who committed an outrage on Mrs. Michel Molatosch, on March 6, was taken from jail at Mississippi City, Miss., Saturday night, by a mob of fifty or sixty masked men, and hanged to a tree.

Assassination of the Czar of Russia.
Czar Alexander, of Russia, was assassinated yesterday, in St. Petersburg, while returning to the Winter Palace. The Czar was riding in his carriage with the Grand Duke Michael, when a bomb was thrown and exploded under the carriage, damaging it considerably, but without injuring the occupants. The Czar at once alighted, when another bomb was thrown at his feet and exploded with terrible force. The Czar fell unconscious, and on being picked up and taken to the palace, it was discovered that both legs had been torn off below the knees, and that he was otherwise terribly injured. At 3:25 p. m., less than an hour and a half after the attack, his death was announced. The royal family were all present at the death bed, and the Czar received the sacrament before dying. M. Bartholomai, the Russian ambassador at Washington, yesterday received the following particulars of the assassination:

"The Emperor attended mass yesterday morning, as was his habit, and after the services were over he entered his carriage and proceeded to the usual Sunday review of the troops. Returning from the review the Imperial carriage had nearly reached the palace gates, when the assassin seized upon the opportunity afforded by the crowd and the necessarily slow movements of the vehicle. The first bomb thrown fell squarely in the carriage and exploded with terrible force, but, wonderful to say, without injuring the royal family. Everything was, of course, thrown into the wildest confusion, and the Emperor sprang from the carriage. He had barely reached the pavement when a second bomb was thrown which exploded directly at his feet, terribly mangle his limbs and the lower part of his body. The horror-stricken attendants rallied and bore the insensible body of their royal master within the palace. It was nearly an hour before life was extinct, but during that period the Emperor did not regain consciousness. The assassination occurred about half past three p. m., St. Petersburg time."

A dispatch from St. Petersburg to Reuters Telegram Company says: "As the Emperor was returning from a parade in the Michel Manege, about two o'clock Sunday afternoon, a bomb was thrown, which exploded under the Czar's carriage, which was considerably damaged. The Czar slightly hurt, but a second bomb exploded at his feet, shattering both legs below the knee and inflicting other terrible injuries. The Czar was immediately conveyed in an unconscious state, to the Winter Palace, where he died at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. Two persons were concerned in the crime, one of whom was seized immediately. The explosion also killed an officer and two Cossacks. Many policemen and other persons were injured."

The St. Petersburg Official Messenger makes the following announcement: "God's will has been done. At 3:25 o'clock this (Sunday) afternoon the Almighty called the Emperor to Himself. A few minutes before his death the Emperor received the sacrament."

Reuters St. Petersburg correspondent says: "The Imperial carriage was attacked on the Ekaterinof Canal, opposite the Imperial stables, while the Emperor was returning with the Grand Duke Michael from the Michel Manege in a closed carriage, escorted by eight Cossacks. The first bomb fell near the carriage, destroying the back part of it. The Czar and his brother slightly injured. The assassin, on being seized by a colonel of police, drew a revolver, but was prevented from firing it. The second bomb was then thrown by another person, and fell close to the Czar's feet, his eyes on shattering both his legs. The Czar fell, crying for help. Colonel Djitzky, though himself much injured, raised the Emperor, who was conveyed to the Winter Palace in Colonel Djitzky's sleigh. Large crowds assembled before the palace, but were kept back by a troop of Cossacks. The Imperial family were all assembled at the death bed. The council of state was immediately convened. A place of public resort closed."

The London Standard's St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that the Czar's right leg was nearly torn from his body, and his left leg was badly shattered. A Cossack and a passer-by were killed on the spot. The Grand Duke Michael was wounded. An officer of the escort and a Cossack have since died. The Czar lingered an hour and a half. All efforts to rally him failed. The only word he uttered after being struck was the name of the Czarowitz. The latter, on leaving the palace after the death of the Czar, was hailed as Emperor by the crowd. He was surrounded, contrary to his custom, by a strong mounted escort. The people are intensely excited and indignant. The soldiers, who greatly loved the Czar, are furious. All of the officials hastened to the palace to inquire as to the condition of the Czar.

It is stated that the bombs were made of thick glass filled with nitro glycerine. The assassins stood on opposite side of the road. The carriage was moving fast, and the first shell struck the ground behind it, and the back of the carriage was blown out. The coachman implored the Czar to enter the carriage again, but he moved a few paces from the carriage to see to the wounded of his escort. The assassin who threw the first bomb tried to point a revolver at the Czar, but the pistol was struck from his hand. The Czar seemed to recover consciousness before his death, as he motioned away the doctors, who wished to amputate his legs. The Czarowitz and Czarevna drove to their palace after the death, amid the sympathizing cries of the people. A company of guards surrounded the palace.

The assassins were disguised as peasants. One report states that one of them was so roughly handled that he has since died. All of the army officers have been ordered to remain in their barracks. The Council of the Empire under the presidency of the Czarowitz was still sitting at midnight. A manifesto will be published to-day.

The London News' St. Petersburg correspondent says: "When Colonel Donitsky asked the first assassin's name he replied, Roussakoff. Service will be held at the Winter Palace on to-day. Afterward the new Emperor will receive the homage of the officers of the state."

The news of the death of the Czar was a fearful shock to the Emperor William, of Germany. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and the Grand Duke Alexis have left London for St. Petersburg.

The Czar was in his sixty third year, and will be succeeded by his son, who was hailed by the populace upon leaving the palace after his father's death as Alexander III.

The news of the assassination was at once telegraphed all over the world. Immediately upon receipt of the dispatch from Minister Foster, conveying the intelligence that the Emperor was dead, Secretary Blaine cabled the following:

"Foster, American Minister, St. Petersburg: 'Express to Minister of Foreign Affairs the sentiments of sorrow with which the President and the people of the United States have heard of the terrible crime of which the Emperor has been the victim, and their profound sympathy with the Imperial family and the Russian people in their great affliction.'"

Several attempts have heretofore been made upon the life of the Czar. The first was on the 16th of April, 1866, by a workman named Dimitri, Karakozoff, who fired at him when he was entering a carriage at St. Petersburg. The pistol was, however, turned aside by a peasant named Komissaroff.

Another attempt on the life of the Czar was made near Moscow, on the night of the 1st of December, 1879. The Imperial train was followed by another bearing the baggage. The latter train was mistaken for the one containing the Emperor, and when it reached a point near Moscow, a mine under the track was sprung, blowing one van to pieces and throwing seven cars off the track. Fortunately nobody was hurt.

The most disastrous attempt to kill the Czar, so far as the loss of human life was concerned, occurred in the Winter Palace on the 17th of February, 1880. The Emperor and Imperial family were about entering the dining hall of the palace when a tremendous explosion under the principal guard room occurred, extinguishing the gas and sending timber, stones, &c., in every direction. Fortunately, neither the Emperor nor any of his attendants were injured, but eight soldiers of a Finland regiment, on duty in the palace, were killed outright and forty five more or less wounded.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Bronson Bardett-Counts, who married Mr. Ashwood Bartlett, formerly of Philadelphia, is coming over to see her American collateral relatives.

It is rumored in New York that the Pennsylvania Camerons are to present the wife of President Garfield with a magnificent diamond necklace and brooches, valued at \$25,000.

A wealthy Californian arrived in Washington last Friday to reclaim his nephew, who left San Francisco to attend the inauguration and got stranded in the capital city. The young prodigal took \$6,000 with him, but when found was penniless, but very repentant. He confessed that he had been indulging in riotous living, and was quite willing to "go West."

An experiment has been recently made that demonstrates that oranges can be shipped from Florida to Europe in perfect safety. A gentleman of Jacksonville, Fla., recently forwarded a box of the fruit to a friend in London. The package was twenty one days on the road, and reached the parties to whom it was sent in splendid order, only three oranges being damaged.

Albert Dalaney, a native African, who lectured in Newark, N. J., one night last week, says he is one hundred years old, and that his father is still living in Africa at the age of one hundred and forty-one. He says the reason colored people don't live longer in America is because they have too much to do, many too young, eat too much and drink too much whiskey.

There is a risk of mob law at Palestine, Ohio, a party of regulators having taken the community in charge. Thirty one persons, including several women, have been arrested for sending threatening letters to Jacob Lange, a hotel keeper. Recently a negro, who had been warned to leave, was called to his door and shot dead. The authorities now propose to take charge of matters themselves. Suppose this state of affairs existed in a southern town?

Honoring Gen. Hancock.

A dinner complimentary to Gen. Hancock was given on Saturday evening by the Manhattan Club in New York. Covers were laid for about 150 persons. Next to Gen. Hancock sat Judge Brady and Ex-Gov. John T. Hoffman, William H. Horbert and Mr. Romero, the former minister from Mexico. At about 9:45 Mr. Vanderpool rose amid cheers to propose the health of Gen. Hancock, to whose distinguished character and high services he alluded in flattering terms.

General Hancock rose very modestly, and putting out a small slip of paper read the following remarks, which were received with immense enthusiasm:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen: You have assembled here to-night to do me honor. I am undoubtedly called upon mainly in consequence of the resolution held in the recent canvass for the presidency. I regard my connection with that subject as practically closed. I, however, maintain the principles which I held when I accepted the nomination of the Cincinnati Convention. Believing, as I do, that the triumph of these principles would promote the welfare of our whole country, I hope to see them prevail at some future time. (Cheers) Their success must rest with the Jeffersonian Democratic party. (Great applause) I am now retired to my home at night. To you I commend the preservation of that true republicanism on which our fathers founded the institutions that have made us great among the nations of the earth. I can only say in relation to the political canvass of 1880 that I have no fault to find with the support of my friends and nothing to recall or regret of my own acts or words. I thank you, gentlemen, most heartily for the pleasure and honor which you confer upon me by this entertainment. (Great applause)"

Gen. Hancock being called upon said that what the democratic party needed to triumph over its opponents was discipline, trusted leaders and recognized principles. It was like an army, and without such principles it could not be successful. He had the pleasure of being the oldest defeated democratic presidential candidate living. (Laughter) Mr. Seymour was his son, Mr. Tilden his grandson, and Gen. Hancock his great-grandson. (Great laughter) He, however, was confident that Gen. Hancock was the last of his line [cheers], and expressed his conviction of the success of the democratic party at the next election. (Great applause.)

Letter from Augusta, Ga.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]
AUGUSTA, GA., March 10.—Well it looks kind of natural and homelike here now and why, because Robert Porter's handsome delivery wagon can be seen on the streets at all hours of the day. In fact, his beer is in the mouth of everybody, and in a short time will supersede that of any other brewer. Porter is wide awake and full of business, and is bound to win. There is little or no news in this section. Everybody is interested in advancing the manufacturing interests, and daily we hear of new cotton factories to be erected here or somewhere near by. I here make a prediction, and you just bear it in mind; inside of ten years this city will nearly double in population, and spread along our canal.

There will be more cotton and flour mills than any one city in the country can boast of. While Atlanta will advance in its way Augusta will advance to a solid and reliable manner. What we want here is a good shoe factory, locomotive works, and another large foundry for the manufacture of agricultural implements. In a short time a factory will be built either at Beaufort or Port Royal, S. C., for the manufacture of sheep cotton. This location is selected as it is right in the heart of the Sea Islands, where a superior quality of Sea Island cotton is raised, which is used almost exclusively for sheet cotton.

Jordan Lambert and Beryl M. Smith were here a few days ago. Both are looking handsome and well. Norvel E. Ford spent a day or two with us on his way to Florida, where he is now.

A splendid breakfast on the table surrounded by a family of Coughs. They used Dr. Ball's Cough Syrup and that family now keeps it always on hand and recommends it. Price only 25¢ a bottle.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPH NEWS

Mahone's Position Defined at Last.
WASHINGTON, March 14.—In the Senate to-day afternoon Gen. Mahone made a speech defining his position, and stating that all the woes that have afflicted the South since the war are attributable to the action of the democratic party. In the voting upon the question of organization the General voted out and out with the republicans.

Proceedings of the Senate To-day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.—Mr. Allison, presented the credentials of Mr. J. W. McMillan, as Senator from the State of Iowa, and Mr. Sawyer, those of Mr. Angus Cameron, as Senator from the State of Wisconsin. The credentials having been read, the gentlemen appeared and took the oath of office. Mr. Pendleton called up the resolution previously offered by him relative to the reorganization of the Senate's committees. It had been stated, he said, on Friday last, with a great show of confidence and with a very evident satisfaction, that when the vacant chairs on the other side of the Chamber should have been filled, the republican party would have a majority in this hall, and there had been more than an intimation that the democratic party was proceeding in unseemly haste to take advantage of the accidental and temporary absence of gentlemen on the other side to seize the political powers and place of the organization of the Senate; to do that under those circumstances which a delay of three or four days would prevent their doing at all. He did not know, and therefore he did not controvert the assertion of fact, but he did know, and therefore he repelled the intimation. The remarks made by the distinguished Senator from Illinois, (Davis), on Friday last, showed that it was utterly impossible in the present condition of parties, that the republican party should have a majority of the duly elected members of the Senate. It showed further that it would be in the power of this party if it chose to enter upon ways of abstention from voting, and of obstruction to which it had been invited by the occurrences of the last few days. He did not know whether or not the effective working majority, under the constitution and laws, would be given to the other side of the Chamber when the vacancies were filled. He had no means of knowing. He did not know what arrangements or proffers or suggestions had been made or accepted, but the omnipresent and omniscient gentleman of the press had whispered about the Capitol, and had put it into their newspapers that there had been unusual and extraordinary visits to the other side of the avenue, and they had connected the name of a distinguished Senator with the disposition of federal patronage and the organization of the Senate. It had been whispered that there had been conferences in the Capitol in which champagne and satisfaction had been equally present, and those, too, had been connected with statements as to the organization of the Senate. He did not know what proof there could be for these suggestions, but that there could be for the last few days. The intimation which had been on the democratic members of the Senate, was without foundation, in fact. It was without justification; it was without palliation in any single act, of any single member of that party during this session of Congress. It was a wrong to the party at which it was leveled, and it was a wrong on the part of the gentlemen who had unwarrantably made it. If it were true that within the next 3 or 4 days gentlemen who sat on the other side, would have a majority, and be charged with the responsibility of a duo transaction of the business of the country, then it was a still greater wrong, for if they stood, and knew they stood in that responsible position, it was their business to seek conference and consultation and co-operation and unity of action instead of repelling as they had done, the overtures of the democrats.

A motion, made by Mr. Allison, that the Senate go into executive session, was supported by the republicans and opposed by the democrats. Quite a sensation was occasioned by the fact, that Mahone voted with the republicans. There was slight applause in the galleries, but it was promptly checked. The motion was rejected—yeas, 35; nays, 37.

Mr. Hill, of Ga., took the floor speaking on the organization resolutions, and stated his belief that when all the vacant seats shall have been filled, the democrats will still have a majority, indicating that Mahone will vote with them, which intimation has been stoutly denied by Mr. Conkling. The proceedings were interrupted to allow the offering by Mr. Morgan, of a resolution extending condolence to the government and people of Russia at the assassination of the Emperor. Laid on the table for consideration hereafter.

The New Czar—The Late Assassination.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 14.—The following imperial manifesto has been promulgated: We, by the grace of God, Alexander III, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, Czar of Poland, Grand Duke of Finland, &c., hereby make known to all our faithful subjects that it has pleased the Almighty in His inscrutable will to visit Russia with heavy blows of fate and to call her benefactor, the Emperor Alexander II, to Himself. He fell by the hands of infamous murderers, who had repeatedly sought his precious life and made their attempts because they saw in him the protector of Russia, the foundation of her greatness, and the promotion of the welfare of the Russian people. Let us bow to the unfathomable will of Divine Providence, and offer up to the Almighty our prayers for the repose of the pure soul of our beloved father. We ascend the throne which we inherit from our forefathers, the throne of the Russian Empire, and the Czar and Grand Duke of the Kingdom inseparably connected with it. We assume the heavy burden which God has imposed upon us with firm reliance upon His Almighty help. May He bless our work to the welfare of our beloved fatherland, and may He give us the strength for the happiness of all our faithful subjects. In repeating before Almighty God the sacred vow made by our father to do, according to the testament of our forefathers, the whole of our life to care for the welfare and honor of Russia, we call upon all our faithful subjects to unite before the altar of the Almighty their prayers, with ours, and commend them to swear fidelity to us and to our successor, His Imperial Highness the hereditary Grand Duke Nicolai Alexandrovich. Given at St. Petersburg, Anno Domini 1881, and first year of our reign.

LONDON, March 14.—The Agence Reuse, of St. Petersburg, says: The Grand Duke Michael was driving behind the Czar's sleigh with Col. Dorjitzky. The second bomb thrower was not arrested, but disappeared in the crowd. The troops have taken the oath of allegiance to the new Emperor.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 14.—The imperial family to-day swore allegiance to Alexander III. The Court officials will swear their allegiance at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The Novoe Vremya states that the man arrested yesterday has confessed that he threw the first bomb, but denied all knowledge of the revolver, which the prisoner attempted to use, a dagger was found on him. The name he gave is believed to be false.

The Golo states that the prisoner is 21 years of age and a native of Borovitch, in the Government of Novgorod. During the night a Cossack, and a civilian, who declined to give their name, died from injuries received by the bursting of the bombs. Altogether 20 persons were more or less injured, 13 of whom are in the hospital. The whole city is in deep mourning.

imperial Princess remained until 2 o'clock this morning with the Emperor William, who is inconsolable. The Crown Prince Frederick William will go to St. Petersburg to attend the funeral. LONDON, March 14.—The Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Teck, the whole staff of the Russian Embassy and other foreign representatives attended a special service at the Welbeck street Greek Chapel to-day.

PARIS, March 14.—President Grovy has telegraphed his condolences with the imperial Russian family. The newspapers of all shades of opinion express horror at the Emperor's murder.

Republican Caucus.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.—The republican Senators in caucus this morning, substantially agreed upon the following distribution of the Senate committee chairmanships: Commerce, Morrill; Appropriations, Allison; Finance, Conkling; Judiciary, Edmunds; Privileges and Elections, Hoar; Foreign Relations, Barnard; Military Affairs, Logan; Naval Affairs, Cameron, of Pa.; Agriculture, Mahone; Postoffice and Postroads, Ferry; Public Lands, Plumb; Indian Affairs, Dawes; Pensions, Kellogg; Claims, Cameron, of Wis.; Manufactures, Conner; District of Columbia, Ingalls; Patents, Platt; of Conn.; Public Buildings and Grounds, Rollins; Territories, Saunders; Railroads, Teller; Mines and Mining, Hill, of Cal.; Revision of the Laws, McMillan; Education and Labor, Blair; Civil Service and Retrenchment, Hawley; Printing, Anthony; Library, Sherman; Rules, Ferry; Contingent Expenses, Jones, of Nev.; Enrolled Bills, Sawyer; Improvement of the Mississippi River and Tributaries, Mitchell; Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, Harrison. The chairmanships of the committees on Private Land Claims, Revolutionary Claims, and Engrossed Bills, which, under the democratic control of the Senate, have been accorded to the republicans will now in turn be offered to the democrats.

Stockholder's Meeting.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—Mr. Dallas, master, acting under the direction of the Court of Common Pleas, No. 2 called the meeting of Reading Stockholders to order, in the Assembly buildings, at noon, to-day. The first present was presented by Francis H. Peabody, representing 157,558 shares of common stock and 18,476 of preferred, belonging to McDermott Bros. & Co., and 953 shares of common and 1,104 of preferred, belonging to Hugh McDermott. Mr. Peabody also presented his own shares, 50 in number, and Frank S. Bond, the anti Gowen candidate for President, presented for registration 50 shares held by him (frank) from three sources. The A. B. & C. Co. 6,881 were also held less than 3 months. The registration of stocks occupied a considerable time, during which J. D. Campbell entered objections to the reception of certain proxies and was overruled. When asked whom he represented, Mr. Campbell stated that he represented only himself as a stockholder. J. G. Johnson, of counsel for the company, was present, but took no part in the proceedings except to make copies notes.

Murder.

CHICAGO, March 14.—George McBride, a hostler in the employ of William B. Simpson, shot and killed yesterday a well known gambler and thief named Henry Gilmore, in front of the Washburn Avenue Pavillion. Simpson was on a spree Friday night, and McBride was sent from his home to hunt him up, and found him in the Pavillion, in the company of Gilmore. McBride tried to get his employer away, but Gilmore interfered and called McBride names, whereupon McBride invited him outside to settle the matter with their fists. When they started out Gilmore was handed a pistol by the bartender. When Simpson noticed the pistol in Gilmore's hand he tried to stop the fight, and McBride said he had no intention of fighting, unarmed, with Gilmore. The latter said he would not let his adversary off so, and leveling the pistol over Simpson's shoulder, sent a ball through McBride's temple, killing him instantly. Simpson and the owner of the saloon and the bartender were arrested, but Gilmore escaped.

Swindling.

HARTFORD, March 14.—A fellow advertising quite extensively throughout the country has been detected here in a swindling game and his further operations checked. His advertisement offered \$50 a month and expenses for men to distribute samples of soap, and requested applicants to send stamps for further particulars. Each person answering him received a reply requesting the payment of \$1 for an outfit, which, of course, the advertiser never received. His large mail attracted attention at the Hartford Post office because he was a stranger here, and an investigation resulted in his arrest on Saturday. He was released without trial, and a couple of hundred letters which he had on hand, and at that may be hereafter received will be sent to the Dead Letter Office to be returned to the writers.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.—Col. Thos. E. Barr, Judge Advocate United States Army, who has been on duty at the War Department as Military Secretary to ex-Secretary Ramsey has been requested by Secretary Lincoln to remain upon similar duty. He has, therefore, withdrawn his application to be detailed as Judge Advocate at General Sheridan's headquarters, in Chicago.

The War Department has received information of the death of Col. Edmund Alexander. His death makes three vacancies in the retired list of the army.

Assassination.

NORFOLK, Va., March 14.—At dark on Saturday evening as Thos. McPherson, William Old, Wm. Whitehouse, and a man named Fisher were leaving Princess Anne U. I. in a wagon, they were fired at from an ambush on the road and Wm. Old was instantly killed. A second shot struck Whitehouse, who died almost instantly. The other two were badly injured. The murders have not been discovered. The murder is said to have been the result of law difficulties in which McPherson was the principal and the others witnesses. The apprehension of the assassins is expected.

U. S. Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.—The Supreme Court of the U. S. after rendering three or four decisions to-day took a recess until next Monday on account of the indisposition of Justice Bradley. The court is necessary to make a quorum. Justice Bradley was in his seat this afternoon, but neither he nor Justice Miller is entirely well and it was thought best not to overtax their strength by compelling them to transact business until they shall have recovered their usual health.

Fell From a Roof.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Baptiste Berlinger, 16 years old, was putting up a clothes line to-day at his home, No. 689 Sixth Avenue, when he fell off the roof into the yard below. In his fall he displaced the coping stone which struck him on the left leg nearly severing that member from his body. He is supposed to be fatally injured.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Mr. Bradlaugh, the atheist member of the British House of Commons, has resigned. The Archbishop of Dublin, in his lenient pastoral, condemns some of the means employed by the land league in their struggle against the state of things in Ireland. The Porte has announced to the conference of ambassadors at Constantinople its willingness to code to Greece certain districts of Thessaly, including Larissa and Volo, but refuses to consider the cession of Metsovo, Janina or Preveza.